# MESSAGE IN BRIEF

### Important Points of President's **Communication to Congress**

The main points brought out by the presi dent in his annual message to congress, delivered December 4, follow:

a spain recommend a law prohibiting all corporations from contributing to the campaign expenses of any party. Such a bill has al-ready passed one house of congress. Let in-dividuals contribute as they desire; but let us prohibit in effective fashion all corporations from making contributions for any political purpose, directly or indirectly.

purpose, directly or indirectly. Another bill which has just passed one house of congress and which it is urgently necessary should be enacted into law is that conferring upon the government the right of appeal in criminal cases on questions of law. This right exists in many of the states; it exists in the District of Columbia by act of the congress. It is of course not proposed that in any case a verdict for the defendant on the merits should be set aside. A failure to pass it will result in seriously hampering the government in its effort to obtain justice, especially against wealthy individuals or corporations who do wrong; and may also prevent the government from obtaining justice for wage-workers who are not themselves able effectively to contest a case where the judgment of an inferior court has been against them. In connection with this matter 1 would like to call attention to the very unsatisfactory

to call attention to the very unsatisfactory state of our criminal law, resulting in large part from the habit of setting aside the judg-ments of inferier courts on technicalities ab-solutely unconnected with the merits of the case, and where there is no attempt to show that there has been any failure of substantial

that there has been any failure of substantial justice. In my last message I suggested the enactment of a law in connection with the issuance of injunctions, attention having been sharply drawn to the matter by the demand that the right of applying injunctions in labor cases should be wholly abolished. It is at least doubtful whether a law abolishing altogether the use of the injunctions in such cases would stand the test of the courts; in which case of course the legislation would be wrong altogether to prohibit the use of injunctions. But so far as possible the abuse of the power should be provided against by some such law as I advocated has year. Tawlessness grows by what it feeds upon; and when mobs begin to lynch for rape they and lynch for many other kinds of crimes, so that two-thirds of the lynchings are not for rape at all; while a considerable proportion of the individuals lynched are innocent of all crime. In my judgment, the crime of rape should be made a capital crime, at least in the discretion of the court; and provision should be made by which the punished when the discretion of the offense; while the trial should be so conducted that the vicitim need not be want to be want the discretion of the court and provision should be made by which the punished when the discretion of the court and provision should be made by which the punished while deats possible publicity shall be given to the deats.

I call your attention to the need of passing the bill limiting the number of hours of em-ployment of railroad employes. The measure is a very moderate one and I can conceive of no serious objection to it. Indeed, so far as is in our power, it should be our aim addily to reduce the number of hours of bor, with as a goal the general introduc-m of an eight-hour day.

tion of an eight-hour day. The horrors incident to the employment of young children in factories or at work any-where are a blot on our civilization. It is true that each state must ultimately settle the The that each state must ultimately settle the question in its own way; but a thorough of-ficial investgation of the matter, with the re-sults published broadcast, would greatly help toward arowsing the public conscience and se-curing unity of state action in the matter. Among the excellent laws which the con-press nussed at the last session was an em-

Among the excellent laws which the con-gress passed at the last session was an em-ployers' liability law. It was a marked step in advance to get the recognition of em-ployers' liability on the statute books; but the law did not go far enough. In spite of all precautions exercised by employers there are unavoidable accidents and even deaths involved in mearly every line of business con-nected with the mechanic arts. If the entire trade risk is placed upon the employer he will promptly and properly add it to the legitimate cost of production and assess it proportion-

of irrigation and forest preservation; no soveriment policy for the betterment of our intervention of the second states of the Will obtain the old government has left the personnel of a month sould also be preserved; and they can not be a minister the island for a few months until intervention by the states in which they intervention by the states in which they are not be years action by the states of the will be a not be relegated to the states in the laws of the subject result is scatch in the wild differences in the laws of the states in the laws of the differences in the laws of the intervent states on this subject result is scatch in the wild enterprete it would be good from every stateguard, as the fore indigerences it would explore the would econd it. In particular it would be good from every stateguard, as the fore it is should be done whether or not mere the source are dealt with. It is neither it is should be done whether or not mere proper to leave the guestion of polys in to be dealt with by the several states of the users of the states to and the difference whether or not mere proper to leave the guestion of polys in to be dealt with by the several states of the users of the difference is so this should be done whether or not mere proper to leave the guestion of polys in to be dealt with by the several states of the United States toward the other are proper to leave the guestion of polys in the condition are proper to leave the guestion of polys in the done is one proper to leave the guestion of polys in the condition are proper to leave the guestion of polys in the done whether or not mere misunderstanding of the attitude the mathemater of polys in the done whether or not mere misunderstanding of the attitude the done whether or not mere misunderstanding of the attitude the mathemater.

safe nor proper to leave the question of polyg-amy to be dealt with by the several states. Power to deal with it should be conferred on the national government.

Let me once again call the attention of the Let me once again call the attention of the congress to two subjects concerning which I have frequently before communicated with them. One is the question of developing American shipping. I trust that a law embody-ing in substance the views, or a major part of the views, expressed in the report on this subject laid before the house at its last session will be passed. I am well aware that in former years objectionable measures have been proposed in reference to the encouragement of American shipping; but it seems to me that the proposed measure is as nearly unobjectionable as any can be.

as any can be. I especially call your attention to the sec-ond subject, the condition of our currency laws. The national bank act has ably served a great purpose in aiding the enormous busi-ness development of the country, and within ten years there has been an increase in circu-lation per capita from \$21.41 to \$33.08. For everal years evidence has been accumulating hat additional legislation is needed. The re-

currence of each crop season emphasizes the defects of the present laws. I do not press any especial plan. Various plans have recently been proposed by expert committees of bankers.

committees of bankers. I most earnestly hope that the bill to pro-vide a lower tariff for or else absolute free trade in Philippine products will become a law. No harm will come to any American industry; and while there will be some small but real material benefit to the Filippines, the main benefit will come by the showing made as to our purpose to do all in our power for their welfare. So far our action in the Philippines has been abundantly justified, not mainly and indeed not primarily because of the added dignity it has given us as a nation by proving that we are capable homsrably and efficiently to bear the international burdens which a mighty people should bear, but even more because of the immense berefit that has come to the people of the Philippine Islands. American citizenship should be conferred on

to the people of the Philippine Islands. American citizenship should be conferred on the citizens of Porto Rico. The harbor of San Juan in Porto Rico should be dredged and improved. The expense of the federal court of Porto Rico should be met from the federal treasury. The administration of the affairs of Porto Rico, together with those of the Philippines, Hawaii and our other insular possessions, should all be directed under one executive department; by preference, the de-partment of state or the department of war. The needs of Hawaii are peculiar; every aid should be given the islands; and our efforts should be unceasing to develop them along the lines of a community of small freeholders, not of great planters with coolie-tilled estates,

not of great planters with coolie-tilled estates. Situated as this territory is, in the middle of the Pacific, there are duties imposed upon this small community which do not fail in like desmall community which do not tan in fike de-gree or manner upon any other American com-munity. This warrants our treating it dif-ferently from the way in which we treat ter-ritories contiguous to or surrounded by sister territories or other states, and justifies the setting aside of a portion of our revenues to be expended for educational and internal im-provements therein rovements therein.

Alaska's needs have been partially met, but there must be a complete reorganization of the governmental system, as I have before indi-cated to you. I ask your especial attention to governmental system, as I have before indi-cated to you. I ask your especial attention to this. Our fellow citizens who dwell on the shores of Puget sound with characteristic energy are arranging to hold in Seattle the Alaska Yukon Pacific exposition. Its special aims include the upbuilding of Alaska and the development of American commerce on the Pa-cific ocean. This exposition, in its purposes and scope, should appeal not only to the peo-ple of the Pacific slope, but to the people of the United States at large. Alaska since it was bought has yielded to the government \$11,000. 000 of revenue, and has produced nearly \$300,000,000 in gold, furs and fish. When remended day and has produced in the devenue of the day promptly and properly add it to the legitimate cost of production and assess it proportion-ately upon the consumers of his commedity. It is therefore clear to my mind that the law should place this entire "risk of a trade" upon the employer. Neither the federal law nor. as far as I am informed, the state laws dealing with the question of employers' liability are sufficiently thoroughgoing. The Tederal law properly developed it will become in large de-gree a land of homes. The countries border-ing the Pacific ocean have a population more numerous than that of all the countries of Europe; their annual foreign commerce with the question of employers' liability are sufficiently thoroughgoing. The federal law yurds, arsenals and the like. It is not wise that the nation should alienate its remaining coal lands. I have tem-porarily withdrawn from settlement all the lands which the geological survey has indi-cated as containing, or in all probability con-taining coal. The question, however, can be properly settled only by lerislation, which in may judgment should provide for the with-drawal of these lands from sale or from entry. Save in certain especial circumstances. The ownership would then remain in the system, the government keeping such control as to permit it to see that no excessive price worked by private individuals under a royalt system, the government keeping such control as the rates charged by those who min-it; and the supervision must extend to the shall in no way favor one competitor at the conduct of the common carriers, so that the strate he rates charged by those who min-it; and the supervision must extend to the shall in no way favor one competitor at the shall in no way favor one competitor at the treated as the property of the public, and its spondic and the organses that the forests, should he conduct of the common carriers, so that the shall in no way favor one competitor at the shall in no way favor one competitor at the shall in no way favor one competitor at the spondic and is limited to a very few places. Nevertheless, it is most discreditable to us as a recessive price and the supervision from ordinary settle would inure to the benefit of the public as whole. The passage of the railway rate bill, and only to a lass derive the trailway rate bill, and in great numbers. They are relecome, socially metations of higher elearning, in all our colleges and in the graam. In return, Japanese have come here spi-the state, in all our colleges and in the graam. In return, Japanes have come here spi-the state bearing, in all our colleges and in the state bears bear bearing, in all our colleges and in the ment. The coal, like the forests, should he treated as the property of the public, and its disposal should be under conditions which would inure to the benefit of the public as a whole. The passage of the railway rate bill, and only to a less degree the passage of the purch food bill, and the provision for increasing and rendering more effective the national control over the beefpacking industry, mark an im-portant advance in the proper direction. The my judgment it will in the end be advisable in connection with the packing-house inspection to the packers. The question of taxation is difficult in any country, but it is especially difficult in ours. The question of taxation is difficult in any country, but it is especially difficult in ours, with its Federal system of government. Some taxes should on every ground be levied in a small district for use in that district. Thus the taxation of real estate is seculiarly one for the immediate locality in which the real estate is found. But there are many kinds of taxes which can only be levied by the general government so as to produce the best results. because, among other reasons, the attempt to impose them in one particular state too often results merely in driving the corporation or individual affected to some other locality or other state. The national government has long derived its chief revenue from a tariff on im-ports and from an internal or excise tax. In addition to these there is every reason why. Last August an insurrection broke out in Cuba which it speedily grew evident that the Cuba which it speedily grew evident that the existing Cuban government was powerless to quell. This government was repeatedly asked If boys and girls are trained merely in literary accomplishments, to the total exclusion of in-dustrial, manual and technical training, the tendency is to unfit them for industrial work and to make them reluctant to go into it, or unfitted to do well if they do go into it. This is a tendency which should be strenuously combated. Our industrial development depends hargely upon technical education, including in this term all industrial education, from that which fits a man to be s good mechanic, a good which fits a man to be a good mechanic, a good carpenter, or blacksmith, to that which fits a man to do the greatest engineering feat. The skilled mechanic, the skilled workman, can best become such by technical industrial edu-The department of agriculture has broke The department of agriculture has broken new ground in many directions, and year by year it finds how it can improve its methods and develop fresh usefulness. Its constant by the then Cuban government to intervene, and finally was notified by the president of Cuba that he intended to resign; that none of the other constitutional officers would con-sent to carry on the government, and that he was powerless to maintain order. It was evi-dent that chaos was impending. Thanks to the preparedness of our navy. I was able im-mediately to send enough ships to Cuba to prevent the situation from becoming hopeless. In accordance with the so-called Platt In accordance with the so-called P amendment, which was embodied in the c stitution of Cuba, I proclaimed a provisio government for the island, the secretary Platt efficient style, Much is now being done for the states of the Rocky mountains and the great plains through the development of the national policy

OFFICIALS INDICTED

In many parts of South America there has been much misunderstanding of the attitude and purposes of the United States toward the other American republics. An idea had be-come prevalent that our assertion of the Monroe doctrine implied or carried with it an assumption of superiority and of a right to exercise some kind of protectorate over the countries to whose territory that doctrine applies. Nothing could be farther from the purth Vet that impression continued to be a

applies. Nothing could be farther from t truth. Yet that impression continued to be serious barrier to good understanding, friendly intercourse, to the introduction American capital and the extension of Ame an trade. The impression was so widesprea hat apparently it could not be reached by an ordinary means. It was part of Secretary Root's mission dispel this unfounded impression, and th

It was part of Secretary Root's mission to disnel this unfounded impression, and there is just cause to believe that he has succeeded. I have just returned from a trip to Panama and shall report to you at length later on the whole subject of the Panama canal. The destruction of the Pribilof islands fur seals by pelagic scaling still continues. The regulations have proved plainly inadequate to accomplish the object of protection and preser-vition of the fur seals, and for a long time this government has been trying in vain to secure from Grent Britain such revision and from Great Britain such revision at dification dification of the regulations as were com-uplated and provided for by the award of Tribunal of Paris.

The process of destruction has been accel-rated during recent years by the appearance f a number of Japanese vessels engaged in The process of destruction has been accel-erated during recent years by the appearance of a number of Japanese vessels engaged in pelagic scaling. As these vessels have not been bound even by the inadeouate limitations prescribed by the Tribunal of Paris, they have paid no attention either to the close season or to the sixty-mile limit imposed upon the Cana-dians, and have prosecuted their work up to the very islands themselves. We have not relaxed our efforts to secure an agreement with Great Britain for adequate protection of the seal herd, and negotiations with Japan for the same purpose are in progress.

progress.

progress. In case we are compelled to abandon the hope of making arrangements with other gov-ernments to put an end to the hideous cruelty now incident to pelagic scaling, it will be a question for your serious consideration how far we should continue to protect and main-tain the seal herd on land with the result of continuing such a practice, and whether it is not better to end the practice by extermi-nating the herd ourselves in the most humane way possible. The United States navy is the surest guar-antor of peace which this country possesses.

In Control States havy is the survey of antor of peace which this country posses It is earnestly to be wished that we wo profit by the teachings of history in this n ter. A strong and wise people will study own failures no less than its triumphs, there is wisdom to be learned from the st of both, of the mistake as well as of the s

cess. I do not ask that we continue to increas I do not ask that we continue to increase our navy. I ask merely that it be maintained at its present strength; and this can be done only if we replace the obsolete and outworn ships by new and good ones, the equals of any affoat in any navy. To ston building ships for one year means that for that year the navy goes back instead of forward. The old battleship Texas, for instance, would now be of little service in a stand-up fight with a powerful adversary. The old double-turret monitors have outworn their usefulness, while it was a waste of money to build the modern single-turret monitors. All these ships should be replaced by others; and this can be done by a well-settled program of providing for the building cach year of at least one first-class battleship equal in size and speed to any that any nation is at the same time building.

Dr. Lapponi, physician to the pope is dead.

The czar recently granted Witte three-hours' audience.

Answer in Court.

FORCED SMALL DEALERS TO QUIT

Accused of Stealing Thousands of Acres of Coal Land in Utah and Wyoming.

Salt Lake, Dec. 8. - With the in dictment of the Harriman and Gould with the railroads to establish a monop- forty foot channel at its mouth. oly of coal mining and dealing in the intermountain country.

These indictments are only the first in what may prove to be a long series for the grand jury is to resume Its quisition soon after Christmas.

The grand jury's partial report was made to United States District Judge John A. Marshall. The indictment against the Harriman companies embrace the Union Pacific, the Oregon Short Line, the Union Pacific Coal company, Everett Buckingham, general superintendent of the Oregon Short Line and a man named Moore. The indictment charges violation of the interstate commerce law, alleging discrimination against D. J. Sharp, a coal dealer in Salt Sake City, who was forced out of business after he had cut prices below the prices charged by other dealers in coal

The indictment against the represen tatives of the Gould interests embraces the Utah Fuel company, H. G. Williams, general manager of this company, Robert Forrester, the company's geologist, W. R. Foster, secretary to Robert Forester, Alexander M. Cowie, general manager of the company's Wasatch store at Sunnyside, Utah, Elroy N Clark, the Utah Fuel company's attorney at Denver, and George A. Moore, the company's agent at Denver. They are charged with defrauding and at tempting to defraud the United States government, the charges being based on the methods pursued in acquiring title, get the great benefit. to coal lands in Utah.

### COST OF MAINTAINING NAVY.

#### Nearly \$20,000,000 Spent on Ships in Commission.

Washington, Dec. 8 .- It cost \$19,-604,749 to keep the ships of Uncle that the estate of Marcus Daly has

**DEMANDREGULA** National Rivers and Harbors Congress Calls for \$50,000,000 Yearly.

ANNUAL RIVER AND HARBOR BILL

The national government, for the Harriman and Gould Lines Must past ten years, has provided, for the benefit of commerce and agriculture. from which is derived its entire revenue, less than 3 per cent of the total to improve our natural and economic highways-rivers and harbors.

At this rate, the amounts received by the greatest natural highway of the West, the Columbia river, for the deepening of its mouth, would be so small that each year's work would be carried away by storms before the next appropriation would be available. The amounts allowed for the last twenty

years have to a great extent been wastrailroad and coal corporations and their ed in this manner, because no one apofficials the Federal grand jury began propriation was sufficient to complete the work of bringing to justice the men the project, and money which, spread who are accused of stealing thousands out over a great many years was almost useless, would have given the great of acres of coal land in Utah and highway of Oregon, Washington and Wyoming and using their connection Idaho, if appropriated at one time, a

However, even with the fifty million dollars annual appropriation, which they are striving for, and will get, our proportion, considering present approved and meritorious subjects, would H. L. Thompson was chosen say be insufficient to carry on the work at the mouth of the Columbia properly. limit, seems to be the penalty the For this reason, it is understood, there be inflicted on the Harrisan system will be a bill introduced at the coming this failure to supply cars to be on state legislature of Oregon to create a shippers. The meeting today has taxing district; issue 20 and 40 year together, among other delegate, 1 bonds and go before congress with an ber of men who have been pas offer of one million dollars if the gen- ruined by the car shortage and a eral government will add to it sufficient others who are hovering on th to complete the entire project for the of bankruptcy. improvement of the mouth of the Co-lumbia, or, if they will put such im-of this nature, very few of the ships provement on a continuing contract

Imais. Congress has shown a disposition to several weeks have had nothing to help the localities that help them- except to lie around in ideas selves, as in the case of Philadelphia, curse the railroad companies. which appropriated \$500,000 for its harbor, and congress shortly afterward added the necessary sum for the com- ning of the meeting reflected in the pletion of the project. Oregon and troductory remarks of Chairman Washington cannot show the trade as Whitson, president of the Eagesyet that merits and gets large appropriations, and there semes to be no meeting was not for the purpose reason why they should not accelerate heart-to-heart talk with the the improvement of their rivers and men. He declared that it was too harbors in the above manner, particu-, for any more conferences and the larly as our harbors shuold be made time had now come when the di better at once to get and hold a great must strike at the "head of the and growing Oriental trade, and our octopus" by means of legislation of river improved to lower our present would produce results which that high railroad rates. There seems also proved it impossible to obtain the to be no good reasoon" why posterity any efforts that might be pat in should not bear a part of the burden with local railroad men. in the way of long term bonds, as they

### READY TO SETTLE.

### Daly Estate Negotiating With Govern

ment for Terms. Washington, Dec. 4 .--- Word has been

received by the Land department here bills are almost certain to be dem ed, and there is co favoring a railroad compision There is a little difference of opinin however, as to the kind of commission to be asked, and the majority d the favoring a commission are not in inof allowing the appointing power rest with the governor, their erection being that the commission has

Grim Determination Marks Press ings of Shippers' Meeting a Le gene-Monopoly is Flayed.

Reciprocal Demurrage La

SHIPPERS TO TRIFLE NO LONG

Be Insisted On

Eugene, Dec. 5 .- The attestion the shippers' meeting was so larger than was expected that the inal intention of holding it at they mercial club rooms was alanded the large courtroom at the const was secured. Even this was the overflowing, every sent being or

at both afternoon and evening sa Promptly at 3 o'clock the meticalled to order by Chairman Whit who, in a few words, stated its as Railroad legislation, dusting

especially lumbermen, were to to attend. In fact, most of the

This sentiment of resentment

was so pronounced, was at the le mercial club, when he stated that

It was a noticeable feature of the speeches made, that no altempt made to place the blame on loal s cials, those officials in nearbra case being mentioned in comp tary terms A definite understanding as to i

what kind of legislation would sought at Salem was not reached.

with the question of employers' liability are sufficiently thoroughgoing. The federal law should of course include employes in navy-yards, arsenals and the like.

ports and from an internal or excise tax. In addition to these there is every reason why when next our system of taxation is revised the national government should impose a grad uated inheritance tax, and, if possible, a grad

uated inheritance tax, and, if possible, a grad-uated income tax, The industrial and agricultural classes must work together, capitalists and wageworkers must work together, if the best work of which the country is capable is to be done. It is probable that a thoroughly efficient system of education comes next to the influence of pat-riotism in bringing about national success of this kind. Our federal form of government, this find of advantage to our people in cereducation comes next to the influence of pat-riotism in bringing about national success of this kind. Our federal form of government, so fruitful of advantage to our people in cer-tain ways, in other ways undoubtedly limits our national enecilyteness. It is not possible, for instance, for the national government to take the lead in technical industrial education, to see that the public school system of this country develops on all its technical, indus-trial, scientific and commercial sides. This must be left primarily to the several states, effort is to give the governmental assistance in the most effective way; that is, through as-sociations of farmers rather than to or through individual farmers. It is also striving to co-ordinate its work with the agricultural de-partments of the several states, and so far as its own work is educational, to co-ordinate it with the work of other educational authorities. Great progress has already been made among

Great progress has already been made among farmers by the creation of farmers' institutes, of dairy associations, of breeders' associations, horticultural associations and the like. The department can and will co-operate with all such associations, and it must have their help if its own work is to be done in the most efficient style.

Secretary Metcalf proposes a national license to corporations.

Opening of bids for Panama canal work has been postponed.

Hughes may be supported by Rooserelt for senator from New York.

The president and all officials deny that a new treaty with Japan is being considered.

Labor is so scarce in Germany that farmers are talking seriously of importing Chinese coolles.

The attorney general of Texas has produced proof that Senator Balley was hired by the oil trust.

Many of the losers in the San Francisco fire and earthquake are receiving their money and present indications are that 80 per cent of the losses will be paid.

The house committee on appropriations has given Roosevelt's simplified ment printing to be spelled according to Webster.

The National Rivers and Harbors congress has asked the president to work with them to secure an annual appropriation of \$50,000,000 for the rivers and harbors of the United States.

Another small revolution has broken out in Ecuador.

There will be not tariff revision this session of congress.

Dr. Lapponi, physician to the pope, has cancer of the stomach.

The Harriman system has decided to build its own refrigerator cars.

Great Britain will give France and Spain a free hand to pacify Morocco.

Christmas gifts sent to United States soldiers in Cuba will not be subject to duty.

The Wells, Fargo Express company will advance the wages of its employes within the next 30 days.

A house committee is considering a bill which provides for a rate of 2 cents per mile on all railways of the United States.

Russia and Japan are building up when one or both recover from the ed and captured. No details of the effects of the recent struggle.

The Interstate Commerce commission will this month commence an investigation of the Harriman lines., the board believing the laws have been broken.

Senator Cullom wants an amendment to the constitution providing for a sixyear term for the president and vi e president and that they shall not be eligible for re-election.

the Harriman lines.

Sam's navy in commission during the past fiscal year, according to the annual Harris.

The building of new ships, including harbor and material cost, during the last fiscal year, \$31,764,566, and repairs of the states.

As an evidence of the thrift of bluejackets, the paymaster general shows ed with the paymasters \$636,980; they were repaid \$734,867, which, with accumulated interest on the total savings

on repayment, amounted to \$951,652.

view of the past unsatisfactory experi- frauds to seek settlement. ence with commutations of rations, and particularly as the new navy ration is considered sufficient in all respects to actually subsist the men, it would seem

commutation should cease. His report expresses gratification over the practical elimination of the middleman and speculator in bidding the commissioners would first take up Mulit, of Ashland, who arested a for naval supplies.

#### Perkins Stands by State.

Washington, Dec. 8 .- Senator Perkins, who talked with the president today about the Japanese situation, claims that the people of San Francisco have cago. not violated either the letter or the spirit of the law regarding the admission of Japanese to schools for white children. He said the president will learn that the people of the Pacific coast are unanimous in sentiment and will bow to those sentiments and shortly enter negotiations with Japan for the exclusion of peons and coolies from this in Colorado and several other states. country.

#### Battle With Pulajanes.

Manila, Dec. 8 .- A column of constabulary and troops encountered a band of Pulajanes between LaPaz aid Terragona, on the island of Leyte, December 5. In the battle that followed four soldiers were killed and eight were wounded. Among the wounded was Lieutenant Ralph P. Yates, J .. His wounds are not serious. Thirty their forces and another war is likely Pulajanes were killed and many wound. fight have been received.

### Compromise on Ship Subsidy.

on the ship subsidy bill seems to be in office and all the railway stations. sight. At the meeting of the house committee Chairman Grosvenor suggested an amendment to the Gallinger South American and Oriental trade. Roosevelt wants Heney to investigate 'extension as outlined in recent speeches in the West.

offered to settle the now famous timber cutting suit begun against it years ago by the payment of \$150,000. A spereport of Paymaster General H. T. B. cial agent of the department of Justice has been sent to Helena, Mont., with a view of negotiating with the attorneys of the Daly estate, and the prospect is that a settlement will be reached. The suit against the estate is for

to ships \$5,550,309. The sum of \$262, damages amounting to \$1,350,000. 034 was expended on the naval militia. The case is of vast importance to the government, in view of the fact that it is the first of many timber claim suits which will be filed to obtain damages that in the past fiscal year they deposit- for unlawful decimation of the timber of the West, which has been going on for the last decade or more. The success of the government in the Daly case undoubtedly will have the effect The paymaster general says that, in of inducing other perpetrators of timber

#### Investigate Car Shortage.

Washington, Dec. 4 .- The car shortage throughout the United States will the strangle hold of the Southern spelling a slap by ordering all govern-that the time has surely come when be investigated by the Interstate Com-cific on such a large amount of the merce commission. Franklin K. Lane, who has been look- plause. This same subject was m ing into this subject, said today that ed to later by Representative the situation in the Northwest among one-half the land of Jackson on the wheat-carrying roads. Farmers in was owned by the Southern ha many states complain that they are un- He most emphatically stated has able to get their grain to market in the coming session of the legislater time to share in the high prices now would introduce a bill provide the being paid in Minneapolis and Chi- action be commenced against

#### Coal Monopoly in Colorado

Pueblo, Colo., Dec. 4 .- The Interstate Commerce commission has decided to make a searching investigation into the affairs of the Colorado Fuel & Iron company, which, it is claimed, has a practical monopoly with the coal business Tomorrow Commissioner E. E. Clark will begin an investigation in this city, and more than a score of prominent coal and railroad men have been summoned to appear before him.

#### Mail Sent Underground.

Chicago, Dec. 4 .- Wagon service for carrying mail, except registered matter, between the general postoffice and the passenger railway stations in Chicago is now a thing of the past. postoffice and the Chicago & Northwest-ern and the Polk street station tunnels of the Illinois Tunnel company are merely obliged to attend separate are now in use between statistics Washington, Dec. 8. - Compromise are now in use between the general post-

#### Tomb of Cicero Is Found.

Naples, Dec. 4 .--- What would appear bill which will limit subsidies to the to be a most important archaelogical discovery has been made at Formiae, The amended bill will be in harmony near which place Cicero was assassinatwith Secretary Root's policy for trade ed 20 centuries ago. This discovery consists of remains which are thought , to be the tomb of the great orator.

not be in politics.

The interest which the coming less lature will have in the mattern shown by the presence at the nest today of the following members he ators Kay, of Marion; Miller, du Marion and Lane; Booth of Depl Josephine and Lane; Mulit, d ha son; Johnson, of Benton; Longo, of Polk, and Hodson, of Mulinar and Representatives Rodgers, of Ma ion; Brown and Upmeyer, of Lin Eaton and Edwards, of Lane; Jacks of Douglas, and Jones, of Lincola

The suggestion of W. M. Killing worth that something be done to b Commissioner lie domain was received with with

Southern Pacific for its refusal ton these lands at the price fixed by in

government. Failing in this, he said he would deavor to secure the passage of a re-

lution calling on congress to pass a la forcing the road to sell the land. It will be seen from this that of

shortage legislation is not the solution the solution of the solution is not the solution in the solution is a solution of the solut Pacific at the next meeting of the legen lature, and if the sentiment of the pe-ple remains at its present white beuntil the legislature meets, it wills comparatively easy to pass almost at kind of an anti-railroad bill that na come up.

News to Consul H. B Miller

San Francisco, Dec. 6.-Conral lie ry B. Miller of Yokohama, whomis is The Japan on the Siberia next Saturday, tended a meeting of the board of ela schools. It was also a great surprise him to learn that since 1887 San Far cisco has maintained a separate sa for Chinese children.

## Japan Praises Roosevell.

Tokio, Dec. 6.—The clear, firm a determined attitude of President list velt in his message in reference to San Francisco school question and an Japanese sentiment is warmly pris